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Heralding the Outdoor Season



For the woman devoted to out-of-doors a sports coat model, like that shown in the picture, is a good choice for early season wear as a street coat. At the end of the season it will owe her nothing, for she will have had it always with her. Coats of this character are shown in great variety and they differ little from regulation sports coats. They are more quiet in color and somewhat more trim as a rule.

Not all the models designed for street wear are in quiet colors. The citron shades are much in evidence where smartly dressed women congregate. The checked coat is a favorite for both street and sports wear and is really classed according to the size of its checks—if they are big it is of the sports sort, while very small checks are about as conservative as the more trying black.

For the young woman the coat pictured is a model that it would be hard to improve upon. It is reinforced at the front with a deep square yoke which improves its lines, giving them a straight direction at the middle front with a generous flare at the sides and back. It buttons to one side and has a collar high enough to be chic and becoming and so constructed that it can be turned back away from the neck when so desired.

Big patch pockets are furnished with a plait at the middle fastened with a button. The buttons at the front are set on in groups, and two buttons finish the oddly cut cuffs.

General Utility Suit



A suit for the street and general utility is made in a manner that appeals to young women and justifies their judgment. It is new in cut and very smart looking and it looks well in any of the fabrics—including the novel weaves—that have been used for this season's suits.

The skirt is not a new model, but is cut fuller than usual with deep, inverted plaits that extend to the waist line. These are its only distinguishing features. The coat is a novelty, simply and cleverly cut, with raglan sleeves and very full body. At the front a wide overlap terminates at the bust line. The coat fastens here with a half dozen large white bone buttons. Similar rows provide the decorative feature at the front and back and on the sleeves. There is a turnover collar of the material and cuffs similar to it with a plaiting let in at the back of each. As in nearly all other tailored suits an extra collar and cuffs of white organdie, which are detachable, recognize the advent of summertime.

White pique, white satin, embroidered batiste and lace appear in collars and cuffs, with the various dark colors

Julia B. Bonyon

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR MAY 14

"LO, WE TURN TO THE GENTILES."

LESSON TEXT—Acts 13:13-42.
GOLDEN TEXT—"I have set thee for a light of the Gentiles, that thou shouldst be for salvation unto the uttermost part of the earth.—Acts 13:47.

In the unfolding and ever-widening of the program of power we are again confronted with a crucial event. It is suggestive that at this time Paul, whose name has just been changed from Saul, now assumes his place of leadership, succeeding Barnabas. Pergo, the capital of Pamphylia, was on the southern coast of Asia Minor, and Antioch, the capital of Pisidia (southern Galatia) was 90 miles north. Paul is now in full control and no other man save our Lord has so deeply impressed human history.

I. Paul's Opening (vv. 13-15). We are not told why John Mark returned to Jerusalem. He may have objected to the changed leadership; there may have been sickness involved; as a Jew he may have objected to Paul's actions. His subsequent missionary zeal restored him to Paul's favor (II Tim. 4:11). Departing from Pergo (v. 14), perhaps on account of an attack of fever (Gal. 4:13, 14), the party ascended to the higher altitude of the important city of Antioch, the site of which is now marked by extensive and impressive ruins. After finding lodgings they repaired to the synagogue on the Sabbath day. Here they could meet the people and would be given opportunity to speak of Jesus. Paul put himself in the way of opportunity and opportunity to be beckoned to him. They did not demand this privilege because they were Christian workers. Their participation in the service and other actions commended them to the respect of the leaders of the synagogue, which was the great democratic forum of the Jewish nation.

II. Paul's Sermon (vv. 16-41). Paul began his remarks, even as Peter did at Pentecost, by quoting the Old Testament and referring to Jewish history, using the same to lead up to his testimony about Jesus. (Matt. 5:17.) "It is ours to show wherein Christ fulfilled the law, the obligation resting upon us by reason of his covenant of grace, and the blessings which issue therefrom." This is one of Paul's three recorded missionary sermons (see also Acts 14:15-18; 17:22-31). The last two were to Gentiles only. This is a scriptural discourse. (1) Messiah's people and ancestry (17:23); (2) Messiah's forerunner (24, 25); Messiah rejected (26-29); (4) Messiah risen from the dead (30-37); (5) Jesus the Justifier (38-39); (6) the application, a word of warning (40, 41). There must have been some evidence of restlessness in his audience, hence his sharp warning (41).

III. Paul's Decision (vv. 42-47). After the separation of Jews from Greek proselytes the latter besought Paul to continue his testimony literally "the Sabbath between," perhaps at the mid-week meetings. Questions and discussions were the order in the breaking up of the synagogue service, and as Paul and his company departed they were accompanied by some who had believed (v. 43). Knowing the testing which would follow, Paul and Barnabas did personal work with these, exhorting to steadfastness (John 8:31, 32; Col. 1:23) in the grace of God (v. 38, 39; Rom. 3:24; Eph. 2:8). It is only in grace that any are able to "continue" (Rom. 5:2; Gal. 5:1, 4). It is personal work which gathers a crowd and such was the method of Paul and Barnabas during the intervening week. So well was the work done and so great was the power of their testimony that "almost the whole city" gathered the next Sabbath to "hear the Word of God." Such evident interest in this new teaching aroused the jealousy of the Jews. Years of Jewish proselytizing had never secured such a result as this one address of a doubtful stranger produced. But back of this jealousy was the greater sin of unbelief. To hear the Word of God (II Titus 4:2; I Thess. 2:13) does not necessarily produce obedience and faith (Luke 8:5-7); not always the greatest number of hearers will produce the greatest number of conversions. To interrupt a speaker is not unknown in synagogues today. The opponents "contradicted and blasphemed," doubtless contending that all who hang on a tree are accursed (Gal. 3:13) and they produced a wild tempest of voices and confusion. Only to attack and to destroy the work of Paul and Barnabas could save these Jewish leaders. Human nature is the same everywhere.

Paul and Barnabas thrived upon opposition. We believe they foresaw this development and were prepared for the emergency (v. 46). Because of long training the Jews were best fitted to receive the Gospel. It was no accident that the first apostles were Jews, but it is serious business to reject the Christ, and the history of the Jewish nation since rejecting Jesus has been written in blood and tears. Paul's "Lo we turn" (v. 46) marked the Rubicon of spiritual history. Christianity is to become world wide, not by means of the Jews, but in spite of them.

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ARRANGEMENT OF THE HAIR

Various Ideas Which Will Commend Themselves to the Woman Who Dresses With Taste.

Every woman should study her face, forehead, ears, the set of her head on her shoulders. Then she should dress her hair to hide any unattractive angles or features and to accentuate the well-formed and attractive features.

To some the hair is more becoming if the greater part of the forehead shows. To others the hair drawn down so as to "cut" the forehead proves more becoming.

If the ears are not beautifully shaped the hair should be brought over them by all means. If covering the entire ear forms an angle that is not becoming to the face, the lobe of the ear should be allowed to show.

The eyes are particularly affected by the manner of combing the hair. Some eyes, especially the almond-shaped, are most beautiful when the hair comes over the forehead, almost touching the eyebrows. Other eyes appear larger and give forth more brilliancy if the hair is drawn well away. Parting the hair in the center or on the side also has great influence on the eyes.

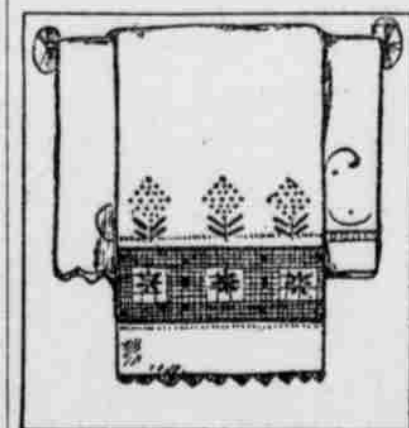
And the nose! That is placed in such a variety of positions and is itself of so many shapes and sizes that there seems no set rule to go by. The principal thing to avoid is accentuating the length of a large nose and the smallness of a small nose. Also to remember that the profile should be one of woman's greatest attractions. If the hair on the back of the head is dressed out from the head too far and too low the profile of a large nosed person is entirely spoiled; and the head looks disfigured.

A well-shaped head makes the art of hair dressing much less difficult than it is for the person with a poorly shaped head. But the right puffs, braids, knots and swirls of hair will make any woman's head appear to be of classic shape.

PRETTY GUEST-ROOM TOWEL

May Be Made as Elaborate as One Desires, or a Simple Pattern May Be Copied.

The guest-room towels are more elaborate than ever this year, and some of the new ones, in which fillet crochet and French knot embroidery are combined, would make very attractive



Guest-Room Towel.

live engagement gifts; every prospective bride likes to have a well-stocked linen chest.

One particularly pretty towel has a band of fillet crochet about two inches wide at one end and a narrow edging of crochet sewed at the very end. In the centers of the figures of the lace insertion a simple flower is made of eight loops of colored cotton. Above the band of insertion three bouquets of flowers done in French knots are placed. The leaves and stems are done in outline stitch.

The bouquets are done in shades of pink and yellow, but, of course, any other combination of colors could be used. The insertion used is a very simple pattern, as the illustration shows.

Flesh-Pink Tulle.

When flesh-pink tulle is used in a gown the tulle should be left entirely unadorned, as its elusive softness is its great charm.

ALL KINDS OF TRAYS USED

So Many Varieties Are Offered That the Chief Difficulty Lies in Making Judicious Selection.

One of the most interesting details of the modern china closet is the tray. Trays for muffins, for sweets and services for tea and after-dinner coffee are as popular as the breakfast tray. Whether or not the present status of breakfast as a movable feast is the result of the hectic existence mankind leads today, it is hard to say.

If this meal is to be served in bed, a delightful individual tray would be one with folding legs. Such a tray, naturally, contains only service for one. A variety of designs, however, may be found in this style of tray with individual sets of china suited to every purpose.

For the member of the family who wishes only a cup of black coffee or tea, with a dash of cream, perhaps, a small tray containing three pieces of silver to which is added the cup is convenient service.

The after-dinner coffee set has its own tray and is easily carried into the drawing room or library. At the country house, where all sorts of impromptu meals are served in the garden, the pantry must be supplied with trays of every description—black or white painted ones to accord with old furniture and quaint cottages, glass-covered china ones set in wicker, even perfectly plain white enameled trays may be used. The housekeeper's soul will delight in the variety and beauty of this practical adjunct to housekeeping, and her only difficulty will be in selecting.

LAMPS IN FORM OF BASKETS

Charming Designs Meant for Lighting the Boudoir or Drawing Room Are in the Market.

Charming lamps for the boudoir or drawing room are made in the semblance of baskets of flowers. The baskets are made of gilded metal, in various graceful shapes. Some of them are tall, with high, arched handles. Some have no handles, and are squat and low.

They are all lined with silk—rose-colored silk is the favorite color. Across the top of the basket a piece of silk is fastened, and to this piece of silk small silk flowers are attached. Sometimes there is a tiny electric bulb in the center of each flower, sometimes a big bulb is hidden under the flowers, and the light shines through the sides of the basket as well as through the flowers.

Some of the baskets are a little one-sided, as if they were made of flexible reeds and had been crushed against a wall. And these are hung on the wall, at the side of a bed or above a writing desk, or at the side of a dressing table.

ABOUT ROBES AND MANTEAUX

Well-Dressed Woman Pays Especial Attention to the Accessories That Count for So Much.

Although clothes may not make the woman they are an admirable letter of introduction. It is by her accessories rather than by her costumes that a woman is judged; they are all-important, and are worth studying, as they will amply repay time and money spent on them. Better economize in anything rather than in these interesting adjuncts.

This winter the sports coat or house coat is a very needful asset. The new coats for this purpose are made of spun and Milanese silk; they are very warm and quite light. A charming one is of flesh-colored pink Milanese silk trimmed with skunk. The sleeves are set into the regulation armhole, the shape of which takes a new interest when it reaches the wrist. Below the slash, which is arranged in a novel manner, the basque flares imperceptibly. The fastenings consist of cords and buttons, the latter inserted in large slots which give it an immense cachet and reveal the vest of the corsage.

PRETTY STYLES IN LINGERIE

Flounces and Frills in Profusion on Petticoats—Silk Underwear Is Given Decided Preference.

While radical changes in lingerie do not occur as frequently as in the outer garments of one's apparel, a change in fashion can be traced in the undergarments to some extent. For instance, petticoats are abloom with flounces and frills where but a short time ago they did not even exist. There are lovely new petticoats, all calling for admiration. Picture a skirt of soft black taffeta with a wide ruffle of black chantilly lace. Under this is an accordion-plated flounce of flesh pink chiffon to show off the beautiful pattern of the lace. Another petticoat for evening wear is entirely of white net with quillings of the same edging square tabs. Inserts of flowered chiffon in diamond shape are edged with ruffles of the net.

There is a decided preference for silk in underwear. Lovely hand embroidery is seen on chemises, silk vests and union suits even of flesh-colored crepe de chine or the pussy-willow taffeta. The silk underwear, while apparently a luxury, justifies the initial expense by its long life and beautiful laundering.

Among the night robes there are beautiful models of taffeta, crepe de chine and a soft washable satin. Fagoting, hemstitching, picotting and some embroidery trim these gowns. There is a marked absence of lace and trills, which makes even a plain silk gown not such an expense after all. Many gowns are sleeveless, showing a "handkerchief" top caught on the shoulders in some instances. A pocket is a style note and a practical addition as well on one's silk gown. Quite attractive gowns of soft pink batiste are finished with feather-stitching or smocking.

GARTERS THINGS OF BEAUTY

Prettiest of Ribbons, with Strips of Fur as Ornaments, Are Not Considered Too Elaborate.

Living up to the standard set by the newest robes and sacques for wear in the boudoir, garters have come to the fore in most bewitching and charming forms. Indeed, they are so lovely that were a woman never to wear a pair she would be pained to say she owned them. There would be some satisfaction in taking a pair out of the box just to admire them.

Picoted ribbon can be used to cover the elastic foundations of garters. A pretty result can be gained by using one color for the outside and a contrasting color for the facing or inner side. Try yellow and blue ribbon.

Narrow strips of fur serve admirably to ornament a pair of garters. An unusual pair of burnt-orange ribbon has a beading of brown felt. Garlands of rosebuds are also satisfactory means for trimming the supporters. A sparkling bead set here and there among the flowers does much to add beauty to the articles.

Copying the funnel idea used so much in the making of collars this season, you will find a pair of yellow silk garters boasting of a funnel frill of lace. The lace is embroidered generously in brown and yellow silk.

Velvet ribbon as well as the satin and taffeta variety, is used a great deal in the making of the boudoir garters. It is an aim of the smartly dressed woman to have the garters match the rest of her boudoir set in color.

Coming from the sublime to the ridiculous, you will no doubt be interested in a garter which is made to fit the leg several inches below the knee. The garter is furnished with an attached pocket made thick-proof by means of clasps. Into the pocket the wearer can slip her money, feeling free that it cannot ride to the top of the stocking and pop out. She will also find comfort in the fact that it cannot wear a hole in her hosiery.

Making Study of the Banana.
The Philippine bureau of agriculture has begun a thorough study of the banana, botanically and commercially, and has collected banana plants from all over the world.